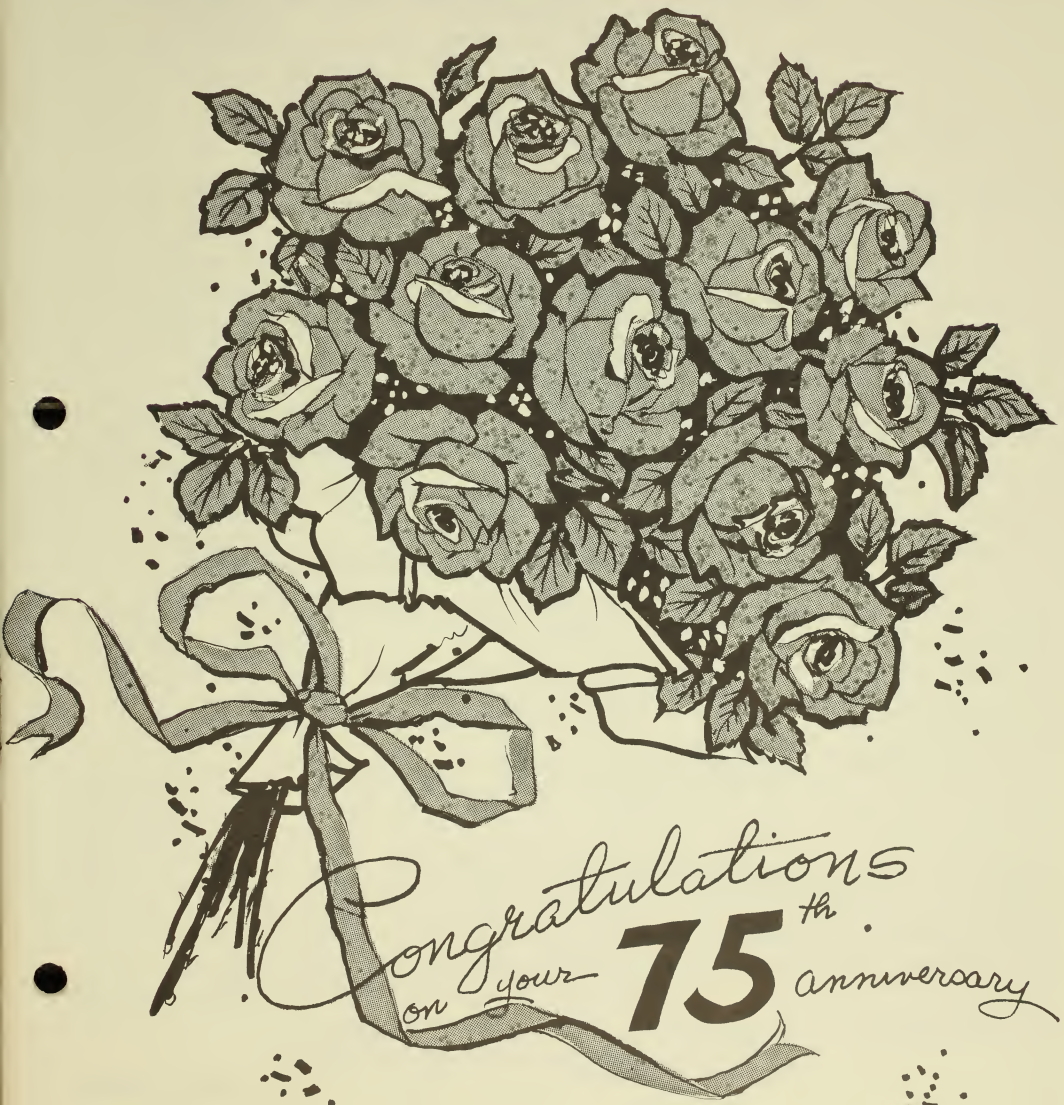
JULY — AUGUST 1982
Seventy-five Cents
Volume 73 No. 4
ISSN 0008-1116

California GARDEN



FLORAL EVENTS

CALIFORNIA GARDEN EXHIBIT & MAGAZINE SALE
GARDEN SECTION, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION
DEL MAR, CALIFORNIA
DAILY 10:00 AM TO 6:00 PM
JUNE 18 THROUGH JULY 5, 1982

FLOWER SHOWS

July 10
San Diego County Dahlia Society Specimen Bloom Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, San Diego
Sat: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. FREE

July 11
The Garden Club of General Dynamics/Convair 32nd Summer Show
Summer–Best Time of Year
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, San Diego
Sun: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. FREE

July 18
The Ohara School of Ikebana, San Diego Chapter, Summer Flower Festival and Bazaar
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, San Diego
Sun: 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. FREE

July 24, 25
San Diego Gesneriad Society Sixth Annual Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, San Diego
Sat: 12:00 to 5:00 p.m. Sun: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. FREE

July 31, August 1
San Miguel Branch of the American Begonia Society Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, San Diego
Sat: 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Sun: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. FREE

August 7, 8
San Diego County Dahlia Society Annual Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, San Diego
Sat: 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. Sun: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. FREE

August 21, 22
San Diego Fern Society Fourth Annual Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, San Diego
Sat: 12:00 to 5:00 p.m. Sun: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. FREE

August 28, 29
San Diego Turtle & Tortoise Society Eighth Annual Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, San Diego
Sat & Sun: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. FREE

SINCE 1909

California GARDEN

Published bi-monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, California 92101

VOLUME 73 NUMBER 4

JULY–AUGUST 1982

Front Cover: A bouquet of roses for the San Diego Floral Association on its 75th Anniversary by Ilsa Scheer, a free lance artist.

Back Cover: Calligraphy by Mrs. Mary Downs, teacher assistant in the San Diego City Schools.

Contents:

101 Two Beauties Seldom Seen
George James

103 Plants to Brighten Dark Corners
Philip Johnson

107 Stone Fruits
Rosalie Garcia

111 Dwarf Nerium
Jan Prell

112 Diamond Jubilee
Sharon Siegan

117 A New Tree Mallow
Bill Gunther

118 The Book Shelf
Russell P. MacFall

119 Robinson on Dahlias

121 Baltic Shores, an Arrangement
Mildred Anderes

123 Now is the Time
Penny Bunker

126 Book Reviews
Russell P. MacFall

PUBLICATION STAFF

Editor
Allethe Macdonald

Associate Editor
Anne Galloway
Barbara Jones

Production Editor
Robert O. Brooks

Botanical Editor
Helen Chamlee

Consulting Editors
Dr. Reid Moran, Curator of Botany
San Diego Natural History Museum
Dr. Donald P. Watson, Prof. Emeritus
Dept. of Horticulture, Univ. of Hawaii

Contributing Editors
Skipper Cope
Carol Greentree
Bill Gunther
Alison Voss

Department Editors

Horticulture	George James
Historical	Ethel Hoyt
Native Plants	Helen Chamlee
Vegetables	Rosalie Garcia
Circulation	Penny Bunker
Advertising	Penny Bunker

Manuscripts are invited.
Address all editorial communications to *California Garden*, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101. All manuscripts and illustrations submitted will be handled carefully but we cannot assume responsibility for their safety. All submissions must be accompanied by return postage. "Hortus Third" is the authority for all botanical names used in this magazine. All opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors or the San Diego Floral Association.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (USPS 084-020) is published bi-monthly by the San Diego Floral Association, Inc., a non-profit horticultural organization. Subscriptions are $4.00 for one year, $7.50 for two years. Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1910, at the Post Office in San Diego, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Send change of address notices to California Garden, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, California 92101.

LC No. ISSN 0008 1116

The San Diego Floral Association and Garden Center

Pres: Mrs. Harley Cope (459-7688)
6608 Avenida Bizarro, La Jolla, CA 92037

Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101
(714) 232-5762
Mon-Fri 10:00 to 3:00

Under the sponsorship of
The Park & Recreation Department
City of San Diego

OFFICERS

President
Mrs. Harley Cope

First Vice President
Mrs. Vera Rauch

Second Vice President
Mrs. Beverley Puddy

Treasurer
Mrs. Harry McAllister

Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Mary A. Boykins

Recording Secretary
Mrs. William E. Walker

Past President
Mrs. Louis J. Kulot

DIRECTORS

Term 1980-1983
Mrs. H. O. Nelson
Mrs. John Pasek
Mrs. William Rathmann

Term 1981-1984
Mrs. William F. Green
Mr. Jan Prell
Mrs. David Westheim

Term 1982-1985
Mr. Walter E. Bunker
Mr. Bill Gunther
Mr. Beverley Puddy

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

Ethel Hoyt
Ada Perry
Samuel Hamill
Mary Marston
Margaret Baldwin

FLOWER ARRANGERS GUILD
Pres: Mrs. John Farleigh (295-5404)
2217 Whitman St., San Diego, CA 92103
1st Thurs., Casa del Prado, 9:00 a.m.

Affiliate Members

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH, AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Vernon Rakestraw (273-7585)
5458 Avenida Fiesta, La Jolla, CA 92037
2nd Tues, Home of Members, 10:30 a.m.

AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Richard A. Haubrich (481-9869)
1101 San Leon Court, Solana Beach, CA 92075

BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Helen J. DeLong (562-3918)
7881-E Rancho Fanita Dr., Santee, CA 92071
4th Mon, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

BERNARDO GARDENERS' CLUB
Pres: Mrs. W. E. Beistline (487-3625)
12460 Grandee Rd, San Diego, CA 92128
3rd Thurs, Glendale S&L, 1:00 p.m.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Thomas A. Oberbauer (444-3044)
2310 Calle Poco, El Cajon, CA 92021
4th Wed, Case del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Anne Clarke (753-7424)
3308 Azahar Place, Carlsbad, CA 92008
1st Fri, Carlsbad Community Center,
3096 Harding St., Carlsbad, 1:30 p.m.

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Bryce Kyburz (479-1708)
3612 Fairlomas Rd, National City 92050
3rd Wed, Rohr Park Manor, Sweetwater Rd,
Bonita, 1:00 p.m.

CONVAIR GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Virginia Soderberg (582-7098)
6198 Arno Dr., San Diego, CA 92120
1st Wed, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

CROWN GARDEN CLUB, CORONADO
Pres: Mrs. Mark R. Starr (435-3849)
966 "I" Ave, Coronado, CA 92118
4th Thurs, Coronado Library, 9:00 a.m.

EXOTIC PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Ben Hardy (448-0659)
9443 E. Heaney Circle, Santee, CA 92071
3rd Wed, 1235 Avocado, El Cajon, 7:30 p.m.

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mr. William A. Morgan (733-0248)
2559 Via Milpas, Fallbrook, CA 92028
Last Thurs. each month: except Nov & Dec
450 So. Stage Coach Lane, Fallbrook, 10:00 a.m.

FLEURS DE LEAGUE, LA JOLLA
Pres: Mrs. Louis W. Mack, Jr. (454-7890)
P. O. Box 2251, La Jolla, CA 92037
2nd Mon, Home of Members, 10:30 a.m.

HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Myrna White (440-0721)
2240 Crest Dr., El Cajon, CA 92021
2nd Tue, Home S&L, 396 No. Magnolia,
El Cajon, 7:30 p.m.

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL, CHAPTER 119
Pres: Mrs. Edson Garrabrantz (488-7344)
5243 Castle Hills Dr., San Diego, CA 92109
4th Wed, Casa del Prado, 10:00 a.m.

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Allan Beerbower (455-0474)
2360 Gobat Ave., San Diego, CA 92122
3rd Tues, La Jolla Woman's Club, La Jolla

LAS JARDINERAS
Pres: Mrs. Robert S. Dunn (756-2874)
P. O. Box 1341, Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067
3rd Mon, Home of Members, 10:00 a.m.

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA,LA JOLLA CHAP.
Pres: Mrs. Rose N. Itano (457-4626)
8588 Prestwick Dr., La Jolla, CA 92037

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA,SAN DIEGO CHAP.
Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland (276-4667)
2936 Havasupai, San Diego, CA 92117

ORGANIC GARDENING CLUB
Pres: Mr. John Miller (442-3765)
563 West Madison, No. 80, El Cajon 92020
3rd Fri, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Craddock Monroe (744-9276)
2110 Low Chaparral, San Marcos, CA 92069

PALOMAR DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUB, INC.
Pres: Mrs. E. Rees Gould (475-8996)
2111 Rachel Ave., San Diego, CA 92139

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. L. L. Cottingham (222-4616)
735 Cordova St., San Diego, CA 92107
2nd Wed, Westminister Presbyterian Church,
Talbot & Cannon, 10:00 a.m.

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. D. H. Zwemke (287-3424)
7735 Larchwood Way, San Diego, CA 92120
4th Tue, Home of Members, 9:30 a.m.

SAN DIEGO AROID SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Curt Pedersen (748-8756)
14769 Poway Mesa Dr., Poway, CA 92064
Meetings in Home of Members

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
Pres: Mr. Robert C. May (286-8523)
7553 Clear Sky Rd., San Diego, CA 92120
2nd Sun, Casa del Prado, 1:00 p.m.

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION, INC.
Pres: CDR James H. Ard (276-6398)
3031 Karnes Way, San Diego, CA 92117

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Jan Prell (566-8778)
11457 Vela Dr., San Diego, CA 92126
1st Thurs, Bysantine Catholic Church,
2235 Galahad Rd, Serra Mesa, 8:00 p.m.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Richard Latimer, Jr. (463-1655)
5990 Lake Murray Blvd, La Mesa, CA 92041
2nd Sat, Casa del Prado, 1:30 p.m.

(Continued on Page 127)

TWO BEAUTIES SELDOM SEEN

GEORGE JAMES

NEARLY ALL THE plants grown in southern California have been introduced from other parts of the world. Many of them have found a climate and soil here that suit their needs and as a result have become widely used as garden subjects. Some of these plants have become major assets in landscaping while others, for some reason, are not able to assume the role of a major plant and are used as fillers between other plants, as borders, as sources of color, or as container plants. This article deals with two bulbs that are suitable for providing color, for cutting, and for growing in containers. The writer has grown these for over 20 years and found them easy to grow, and the exotic flowers they produce create interest wherever they are seen in gardens or in arrangements.

Nerine sarniensis, commonly called the Guernsey lily, has flowers of iridescent crimson, borne in clusters around the top of a stout stem 18 to 24 inches tall. This plant is a native of South Africa and was collected on Table Mountain, near Cape Town, in the 17th century. The first bulbs came to the Isle of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands off the coast of France, from a ship that was wrecked near Guernsey in 1659, the bulbs being washed ashore. The islanders cultivated them, liked them, and were soon exporting them to England and France. There are other varieties of *N. sarniensis* which have flowers of pink, orange-scarlet, and white.

Lycoris traubii 'Aurea,' called the golden spider lily, is the Asian counterpart of the nerine. Its flower is golden yellow and is similar in appearance, but larger in all respects than the nerine. Both of these plants flower in September and October and the blooms, like those of the amaryllis, appear when the bulb is not in foliage. Leaves appear as the flowers fade and remain green until June when they die off.

CULTURE

These plants find the climate in southern California suitable for their needs, but in colder climates they should be grown in pots and kept in a greenhouse over the winter. They will flower best in

The white spider lily, *Lycoris elsiae*, is one of the elegant relatives of the yellow spider lily. Probably a natural hybrid, the "white" varies from pale cream to a definite rose. Both plants are suited to southern California's mild winters. Photograph by Philip Adams courtesy of *Pacific Horticulture*.

a location that has sun for more than half a day. Experience has shown that those grown in a more shady location will not flower as freely.

The soil should be well drained and improved before planting by the addition of liberal quantities of organic matter such as peat moss, compost, or similar material. Bone meal can be added to supply phosphorus, which will aid in the production of flowers and, if used in moderation, will not damage the bulbs.

In the garden plant nerine bulbs at a depth which will provide 3 inches of soil over the tips of the bulbs. Lycoris bulbs, which are larger, require 4 inches of soil over the tips. Choose a location where bulbs of either kind will remain undisturbed for several years. Do not transplant until the bulbs become very crowded because they, like their amaryllis relative, usually do not flower in the season after they are reset.

• DIVIDING AND TRANSPLANTING

The problem of the best time of year to divide and transplant was discussed in an English magazine, *The Garden*, in 1898. One gardener noted that nerines throw up leaves and scapes simultaneously. By the time the flowers have faded leaf growth is advanced. Plants disturbed in mid-growth either did not flower well the next year or died. When, then, was the best time to divide or move them?

The answer came from a person who had tried transplanting at different times. This gardener reported "the greatest success when the operation was carried out just as the flower-scapes make their appearance, as they develop with but little or no check, and the roots being at once active, they soon take possession of the new soil. Even then they sometimes show their resentment at being disturbed by refusing to flower the following year, and such is not only my experience, but that of others who have been very successful in their culture." This is still the best answer to the question of when is the best time to transplant nerine and lycoris bulbs.

Nerine and lycoris can sometimes be bought as plants growing in containers and, if the roots are not damaged, can be transplanted to the garden while in growth. Dormant bulbs become available during August and should be planted at once before the flowers appear. Bulbs in the garden are separated and replanted at this time also. Large bulbs will flower soon after transplanting but usually will not flower the following season, waiting until they have established themselves.

• WATERING AND FERTILIZING

Start watering the bulbs as soon as the flower stems appear and continue until the foliage dies down in June. Allow the soil to become somewhat dry during the dormant period, but do not let it bake hard around the bulbs.

Fertilize bulbs in the ground two or three times while in leaf, using rose food, all-purpose, or any fertilizer having a higher percentage of phosphorus than nitrogen or potash, in order to provide the food elements necessary for the production of flowers.

• CONTAINER GROWN PLANTS

These plants may be grown in containers. Place one bulb in a 4-inch pot or three bulbs in a 5- or 6-inch pot, setting them so that half of the bulb is above the soil. They will be more certain to flower if the bulbs are crowded. Use a commercially prepared potting soil with a little bone meal added, or make one from good garden soil supplemented with organic matter and bone meal.

Water container plants the same as you would those in the ground. Fertilize once a month during the growing season with a complete liquid fertilizer containing the three major plant food elements: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash.

These bulbs may not be easy to find. Look for them in the catalogs of bulb firms that mail to all parts of the country. It is well worth the effort, for nerine and lycoris offer beautiful and surprising flowers for a minimum of attention. □

George James, a retired nurseryman and adult education instructor on horticulture, has gardened as he says: "since I was old enough to follow my father into the garden."

What is a weed?
A plant whose virtues have not been discovered.
—Ralph Waldo Emerson

PLANTS TO BRIGHTEN DARK CORNERS

PHILIP JOHNSON

HOW OFTEN HAVE you gone into a nursery or a plant shop and asked, "What can I grow in a room without much light"?

Rooms with low light intensity do present a problem, however, light intensity is only one factor that affects the growth of plants whether indoors or out. Average temperature and humidity also have their effect on plant growth. It is the combination of these environmental factors along with watering and feeding that determines how well any given plant will grow or give the desired results in a room.

Low light rooms may be most easily defined as those in which you find it difficult to read or sew without some supplemental lighting, rooms where the windows are on a north-facing wall with a wide overhanging roof, or where the building next door is tall and quite close. Windows that are small or heavily shaded by large trees bring in reduced amounts of light, making the room darker. The distance away from any window will also effect the light intensity in a given area of the room.

Back to the question: what can I grow in a room with low light? There are a number of primarily foliage plants that will grow well in rooms with less light and we will discuss a few of the most common and perhaps easiest to grow.

Not all plants from heavily shaded natural habitats can be expected to do well in a dark room in the home. This is where those other factors of temperature and humidity must be considered. We should remember that the average home is drier than the teeming jungle or the forest floor in the north woods.

Generally speaking the darker and heavier leaved plants do better in low light. *Aspidistra elatior*, the cast iron or barroom plant, is probably the one plant that will grow best in the lowest light conditions. Some claim it will grow in a closet with the door closed, where it is watered only every two months. I would not recommend that kind of treatment, but it gives you some idea of the kind of abuse it will tolerate. Aspidistra is a plant of extreme stability which does not seem to change its appearance over extended periods of time.

The cast iron plant "will grow in a closet," according to some enthusiasts. In spite of exaggerated claims this member of the lily family will take low light conditions which defeat most plants. This is *Aspidistra elatior variegata*.

Photographs from the *New York Botanical Garden Illustrated Encyclopedia of Horticulture*.

Philodendron scandens oxycardium, heart-leaved philodendron and *Epipremnum aueum* (*Scindapsus aureus*), golden pothos, are two vining plants that may be used in hanging pots or spread across a table in that darker corner.

Philodendron wendlandii, a dense compact self-heading species, makes an impressive showing with its soft green-colored leaves that have a hint of red on the reverse side.

Another plant from this same family, Araceae, is the *Spathiphyllum*. There are many species, of which several may be available. These occasionally produce some white flowers typical of the family, not unlike calla lily blooms.

Some of the dracaenas will give a new interest to your room, with their upright growth habit and naked stems topped with bold wide strap-leaved foliage. Probably the best of these are a tall growing species, *Dracaena fragans*, and the lower growing *D. deremensis* 'Janet Craig,' with stiff dark green leaves.

Some varieties of the corn plant, *Dracaena fragrans*, have striped leaves. This one *D. fragrans massangeana* has broad bands of yellow and light green.

Chinese evergreen, *Aglaonema modestum*, has glossy dark green leaves. The small, greenish-white flowers resemble those of the calla lily. Green fruits ripen into bright red berries.

Aglaonema modestum, Chinese evergreen, is a rather slow growing plant with good stability. Although there are many species and cultivars, the heavy leaved, dark green, softly mottled ones are the best selections for this purpose.

Another attractive stable plant for that darker area is *Sansevieria trifasciata*, snake plant, and many of its various cultivars ranging from the short rosette form *S. trifasciata* 'Hahnii' to several forms with light-colored marginal banding. *S. zeylanica* with similar upright growth and crossband patterns is also popular.

The inflorescence of the Chinese evergreen, *Aglaonema modestum*. The small flowers are crowded in a spike called a spadix, backed by a petal-like bract called a spathe. Spadix and spathe together form what is called an inflorescence.

Grape ivy, *Cissus rhombifolia*, is a trailing woody vine from South America. There are three rhomboidal leaflets in each leaf. The plant is closely related to the true grape and to the Virginia creeper.

For hanging pots or planters where a cascading effect is desired, *Cissus rhombifolia*, grape ivy, is very satisfactory. Both the species form and the cultivar 'Ellen Danica' can be used for lacy trailing or climbing decor.

These are a few that can be grown with ease and satisfaction in those rooms with low light levels. This group could be greatly expanded by the addition of supplemental light, but that is a whole new subject.

Now you can go to your nursery, become acquainted with these plants and select those which will bring life to the darkest corners of your home. □

Phil Johnson is a landscape and pest control consultant.

A subscription to
California GARDEN
makes a nice Birthday Gift!

A garden is the necessary reality of heaven.

LOOK FOR THESE TESTED PRODUCTS

IDEAL FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY CONDITIONS

A DISTINCTIVE PRODUCT . . .

MILORGANITE

MILORGANITE -- 100% true organic (no synthetic elements), slow - release, non-burning fertilizer for trees, shrubs, turfgrasses, ground covers and flowers. Easy to use, stores well.

At Your Favorite Nursery

LET "KILLER" SNAILS (DECOLLATE) LOOSE IN YOUR GARDEN TO CONTROL WITHOUT POISONS THOSE TROUBLESOME BROWN SNAILS. THE DECOLLATE SNAILS WON'T EAT YOUR PLANTS.

AVAILABLE IN BOXES OF 50

At Your Favorite Nursery

LOAMEX

THE ULTIMATE IN SOIL AMENDMENTS

LOAMEX is a long lasting blend of organic and inorganic materials.
- MADE from finely ground fir bark, redwood sawdust, diatomaceous earth, iron and nitrogen.
- WILL outlast all other amendments.

LOAMEX contains humus, humic acids and soil bacteria to help break up heavy soils.

DO NOT BE MISLEAD by amendments that are represented as a cure-all. You need 10% - 40% organic amendments to change the soil texture.

AVAILABLE at your favorite nursery!

GOLD CUP . . . the newest development in a complete

POTTING SOIL

- MADE IN SAN DIEGO FOR OUR CONDITIONS.
- IDEAL FOR CONTAINER GROWING OF FLOWERS, VEGETABLES AND HOUSE PLANTS

Ask for GOLD CUP . . . and see the difference!

AT YOUR NURSERY

STONE FRUITS

For the Mediterranean Climate

ROSALIE GARCIA

PILES OF BEAUTIFUL fruit, colorful, firm, and expensive, are in our markets, enticing us to buy. We hope for that exquisite moment when the nectar flows across our taste buds, but too often a bite into a cherry, apricot, plum, peach, or nectarine one gets a sour, astringent, or tasteless mouthful. These fruits must meet shipping requirements, which means that they were harvested when they looked tempting but had not yet reached their peak of ripeness.

Is it ever possible for the modern urban person in southern California to enjoy fully ripe fresh fruit? It is, but one must grow it in the home garden.

Stone fruits are not naturally adapted to subtropical climates. Since California is primarily populated by "back East" people who wanted the fruits they were used to, they tried to grow them in Mediterranean climate areas usually unsuccessfully. But the trend has been to make the fruit trees adapt rather than the people. Now, nearly all the stone fruits have been adapted so there are low chill requirement varieties that do well here. Also the development of newer and better varieties of dwarf and semidwarf fruits is making it possible for gardeners with small back yards and patios and apartment dwellers with balconies to enjoy tree ripened fruit.

Because there is less space, we need smaller trees, and smaller trees we are getting. Nurserymen tell me that within a year even more varieties of low chill requirement dwarf and semidwarf trees will be in good supply. We can find trees from 3 to 8 feet high which we call dwarfs, and others from 8 to 15 feet that we call semidwarf. These trees have been created by grafting, budding, and judicious use of rootstocks. There are two types of dwarf fruit trees: those in which the fruiting part, the scion, of a standard tree is grafted onto a dwarfing rootstock, or a dwarfing rootstock is inserted as an interstem between a standard rootstock and a scion of the desired variety. The second type of dwarf fruit tree is one in which the genetically dwarf fruiting part is grafted onto a standard-size rootstock and is called a genetic dwarf.

These dwarfed trees often bear the next year after planting and continue for a good many years, but not usually as long as the standard size. They do not need much pruning, and it is much easier to care for them and to harvest the fruit. Since stone fruits are all deciduous they have no foliage a good part of the year. It is to the advantage of gardeners to learn artistic pruning to create a design of the branches that is pleasing to the eye.

A semidwarf growing 12 to 16 feet high and 8 to 10 feet wide can be planted at the side of a house or in a small back yard. Another space saver is to plant several varieties, up to four, in a single hole. When planting, the trees are slanted slightly outward and often are tied together to support each other. Naturally, one must choose varieties of matching vigor and climate adaptation.

• CONTAINER GROWN DWARF FRUIT TREES

Growing fruit trees in containers is being tried by more and more gardeners, but to be successful there is one requirement that must be met—a proper potting mix. The best garden loam will rarely work; a growing medium with excellent drainage and a high percentage of air is required. Standard container mixes may be used. Here in the West these products are often patterned after the University of California soil-less mixes, and are sold under a variety of names.

During warm weather trees grown in containers should be watered more frequently than those grown in the ground since they dry out faster. Fertilizer, too, should be applied more frequently, but at reduced strength.

THE DWARF PEACH HAS A DISTINCTIVE PATTERN, SMALL "UMBRELLAS" OF LEAFY BRANCHES CLUSTERED ON A LOW STOUT TRUNK.
Photo by Jan Prell

• PEACHES

To Americans the king of stone fruits is the peach. It is the favorite canned fruit and if one has only one stone fruit it is likely to be a peach. Most people like a freestone, one that can be broken open, the seed thrown out, the skin pulled back, and the flesh eaten and the juice slurped down in gulps.

There is a wide choice of non-commercial varieties of peaches for the home garden, harder to to get, but most rewarding. Along our cool coastal areas early peaches like the delicious 'Babcock' seldom do their best, for they ripen in June. I never had but one good crop which was in the only hot June I ever remember here in San Diego. The best peaches come from those that ripen in September and October, and are called "late." It is the hot weather that brings out their sugar. These peaches are often green-yellow with red blushes, and soft but not juicy. They keep better than the mid-summer juicy ones.

A small red-fleshed cling called 'Indian Blood Cling' was our favorite for making sweet pickles when I was growing up in southern Arkansas, and it is still a favorite. The flesh is so firm that cooking it in a syrup of sugar, spices, and vinegar does not make it mushy. These delectable, firm morsels add a gourmet touch to fall feasts with roasted meat and fowl.

A smooth-skinned peach, the nectarine, to me is no improvement on the peach. One does not have to peel it, but even at its best it is tart, and cooked it is colorless. Though not so pretty, the small varieties of nectarines taste better to me.

• PLUMS

Plums are so common with so many varieties that they do not command the respect they should have. They even grow wild in many parts of the world. As a child I loved the wild plum thickets, so thick and full of thorny branches and squirrels, rats, rabbits, and snakes. We would go in only behind Zip, our dog, who loved the places. Late in May there were small red and yellow plums. The yellow ones, about the size of one's thumb, were very sweet when good and ripe, but woe to the kid who could not wait! Sour, bitter, puckery.

Onto the rootstocks of these wild plums many varieties of cultivated plums have been grafted and budded. The Pacific Coast is a great producer of plums which reach our markets from April to December. The plum is one of the hardiest of the stone fruits, heaviest producer, and best keeper. Being firm of flesh makes it ship well.

Our plums have been developed from Japanese and European varieties. Our common Japanese plums are the good old 'Santa Rosa,' juicy and tart, and the 'Mariposa,' firm and sweet and very good cooked. The 'Green Gage' is still green when ripe,

better cooked and canned than fresh, in my estimation.

Our blue plums are of European origin, the most common being the prune plums, high in sugar, which can be dried in the sun without fermenting. The damsons are somewhat small blue plums with a white film on them. A big tree of wild blue plums grew in our woods when I was a child, so high we had to climb its prickly trunk and limbs to pick the fruit. In the fall the most delicious aroma greeted us as we approached the tree. Fruit had fallen to the ground where much of it was rotting, but we hunted the firm ones and enjoyed the sweet delicious juicy meat. The rich mellow scent that floated out over the woods had no equal, but was sort of like ripe mangos. These plums were small, slightly elongated, and were maybe escaped European plums, for that area had been explored and settled by French and Spanish in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Although all stone fruits were early used to make brandies, wines, and other spirits because of their high acid content, plums seemed to be the most plentiful and easy to work up and often produced most of the potent spirits in ancient times. The Orientals prized the plum for that purpose and the early American colonists found wild plums just waiting for them.

• APRICOTS

Certain varieties of the apricot will grow in southern California, but most trees do best where there is winter chilling and summer heat. An apricot to be sweet and juicy must be ripened in hot sun. In southern California a 'Royal' at peak maturity is a treat, and a small 'Katy' is even sweeter and a gourmet mouthful. So often what we buy is pale yellow-green, hard, and has little flavor. Cooking them with some sugar makes them edible, but few claim grocery store apricots as a favorite fruit.

• CHERRIES

So far, cherries are the final holdouts in adaptability to our subtropical climate. They do not do well in low, coastal regions. They must have a long chilling period.

The gardener who has stone fruit trees in his yard or patio has a double advantage. These trees, properly appreciated and cared for, provide both sweet delicious fruit and a lovely bonus for the eyes. All these members of the prunus family—apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum—have beautiful blossoms. The flowering varieties are grown for the blossoms alone, so much are they admired. Trees which produce fruits gladden the heart in the spring and the appetite in the summer and fall.

BEFORE YOU BUY A DWARF FRUIT TREE

1. What percentage dwarfing does the rootstock give? Some dwarf more than others.
2. What is the vigor of the variety grafted on the dwarfing rootstock? This too, influences the eventual size of the tree.
3. What is the chilling requirement for the variety you want to plant? There are many factors other than temperature that enter into the chill factor.
4. Has the tree been developed for the area in which you live?
5. Take time to study the subject. (One good publication is reviewed in this issue.)

A.M.

McDANIEL'S MINIATURE ROSES

BUSH • TREE • CLIMBER • HANGING BASKET

HARDY AND EVERBLOOMING
SHIPPED ALL YEAR

7523 ZEMCO ST.
LEMON GROVE, CA 92045
Please Phone (714) 469-4669

JAPANESE AND HYBRID PLUMS

'Burgundy'—Small cherry-red fruit. Tree is upright, heavy producer, requires thinning. Early to midseason.
'Mariposa'—Large fruit. Tree is medium-large, vigorous and upright. Needs pollinizer. Midseason.
'Nubiana'—Large fruit, moderately sweet. Ripens slowly. Midseason.
'Plum Parfait'—Semidwarf, 10 to 12 feet. Flesh is dark yellow marbled with red at pit, similar to apricot. A plum-apricot hybrid. Early.
'Sprite'—Semidwarf tree. Small round fruit, almost black. Yellow flesh, excellent flavor. Needs pollinizer. Midseason.

GENETIC DWARF NECTARINES

'Garden Beauty'—Large clingstone. Late.
'Garden Delight'—Skin is yellow with bright red blush. Unusually dense foliage. Late.
'Southern Belle'—Freestone, blooms early. Very productive. Midseason to late.

GENETIC DWARF PEACHES

'Bonanza II'—Large fruit, orange skin with red blush. Large pink flowers. Midseason.
'Golden Gem'—Good texture and excellent flavor. Beautiful pink flowers and low, spreading habit makes this a versatile landscape plant. Early.
'Honey Babe'—Best flavored genetic dwarf, firm orange flesh is flecked red. Beautiful spring bloom.
'Southern Rose'—Firm yellow flesh is good eating quality. Blooms early. Late.

APRICOTS

'Earligold'—Skin is golden yellow, flesh is fair quality, rich and juicy. Needs pollinizer. Early.
'Garden Annie'—Genetic dwarf tree grows 7 to 8 feet. Clingstone flesh is juicy and firm.
'Gold Kist'—Orange flesh is firm, with mild flavor. Very good quality. Early.
'Katy'—Deep yellow flesh. Now available on dwarfing stock, 9 feet. Early.
'Royal' ('Blenheim')—Thick aromatic, yellow-orange flesh is firm, sweet, and sprightly. Early.

Your flowers never looked better

showcased in Hazard Bric Planters

Put your imagination to work . . . create beautiful garden settings of natural beauty and warmth with Hazard Bric. The rich texture and slight color variations in Hazard Bric are designed to capture sunlight, cast deep shadows and blend with every landscape. Mix 'n match Brics to create a variety of paving patterns.

Patios • Planters • Walkways • Stepping Stones • Steps

Hazard Shows You How

Stop by one of our Hazard Masonry Centers, and let our friendly, experienced salesmen help you select materials to get started on your next home masonry project. See our literature displays for product design ideas and helpful hints on masonry construction.

Your One-Stop Masonry Center

San Diego
Highway 163 at Friars Road • Telephone 297-4141
El Cajon
1155 Vernon Way • Telephone 448-7411
Chula Vista
491 "C" Street • Telephone 427-2062

BLOC HAZARD BRIC

DWARF NERIUM

The Ancient Oleander

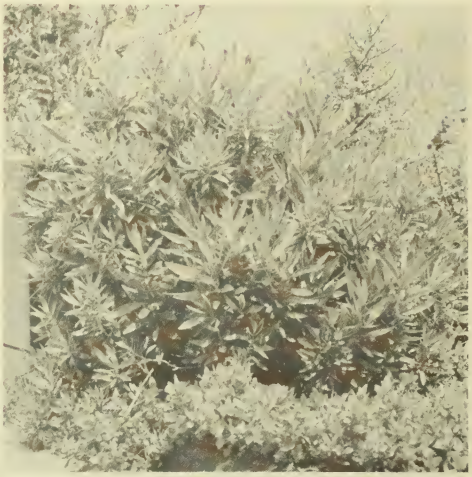
JAN PRELL

NERIUM IS THE ancient Greek for the oleander. This native of the Mediterranean region is widely known and is cultivated in most of the warm regions of the world, and elsewhere as a large tub plant to be wintered indoors. It was cultivated for centuries before it was brought to the North American continent by the earliest settlers.

The common oleander grows up to 20 feet tall as an erect evergreen and forms a billowy, many branched shrub with leathery green leaves in whorls of three. Its handsome flowers are borne on large, showy, branching clusters that bloom from May to October. It is a dramatic plant and can be overwhelming. However, dwarf varieties of oleander have been developed for the smaller gardens of our urban life and are now available on the nursery market. They take up less of our precious outdoor space and still give us a spectacular display of bloom.

One of these dwarfs is 'Mrs. Roeding,' a double salmon pink, growing only 6 feet tall with proportionately smaller leaves, and can be kept below 4 feet with regular pruning.

The sweet scented neriums, dwarf or tall, are lovers of summer heat and brilliant sunshine. They can even withstand the intense heat reflected from concrete driveways. In fact, it is the hot summer sun that makes them bloom so profusely. Too much shade or fog will cause oleanders to become leggy and weak with little or no blooming. Although they are at their best in fertile soil, they will grow well in a wide variety of soils, even the hard-pan on the San Diego mesas. They need little water to survive, but respond vigorously to normal lawn watering. Combining all these favorable characteristics with the new dwarf sizes, the oleander makes an excellent edging for avenues and driveways, and is perfect for small yard backgrounds, screens, and informal hedges.



Dwarf oleanders have smaller, finer-textured leaves than the common oleander seen along the highways. This one, *Nerium oleander* 'Mrs. Roeding,' has beautiful double salmon pink flowers. Photograph by Jan Prell.

Very little maintenance is required to maintain an established oleander. An occasional pruning to control the shape and tidiness is all that is needed, except for the normal watering during dry periods. If you like lush growth a happenchance scattering of fertilizer may be added. Pests are not usually a problem. Generally one spraying for the yellow oleander aphid in the spring will keep them under control for they usually attack only the tender new growth. Scale can best be killed in midsummer when they are in the crawler stage by spraying with one of the acceptable chemicals. Those who prefer not to use petroleum poisons can use agricultural soap or green soap from the pharmacy.

A word of caution. Like many members of

Continued on Page 120

Diamond Jubilee

Seventy-five Years of Floral Association History

SHARON SIEGAN

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the population of San Diego numbered well under 40,000. Fashionable people were moving from Old Town to the newly developing downtown in the shadow of the elegant Grant Hotel, or out to Point Loma, where acreage was readily available and gentlemen farmers like A. D. Robinson could raise their chickens without complaint.

It was just past the turn of the century; architecture and gardening were both emerging from Victorian influence—and San Diego Floral Association was born.

San Diego Floral's mission was civic beautification: "to encourage the beautifying of private and public grounds and parks . . . ." So stated the Association's purpose of incorporation. It was a challenging goal—public land awaited park development; and private owners, with new homes sitting upon large expanses of cheap land, were giving serious thought to landscaping and gardening. Floral's charter members were civic-minded, and they included many local officials.

Not surprisingly, many of the Floral Association events were social affairs, well attended by society. A quote from a 1909 article in the Santa Ana's *Evening Blade* is illustrative:

> I went again to the show in the evening, when hundreds of Japanese lanterns shed a fairy light on every flower and plant, and on the best people of San Diego as they walked in the garden the San Diego Floral Association had made for them, while an orchestra discoursed sweet music. And this without hats or wraps, in full evening dress in the open air on October 21 in the evening. And I once more emphatically said, "This is wholly good."

The commentator was a British visitor, equally amazed by the splendor of this Third Annual Flower Show, staged in the Palm Court of the Grant Hotel, as by the gentle weather. He continues:

> Since then I have been interested to know something of the Floral Association that dares to run an exhibition along lines of its own, and I find that it is only three years old, yet does the kind of thing I have been talking about every year, and holds a rose show in the Spring, publishes an excellent monthly magazine called *California Garden*, containing reliable local directions for the garden, besides a record of Association doings, which is, by the way, free to members; sends bouquets of flowers to the sick and visitors, helps out the school gardening projects and generally is a benefit to the community. And all this for a membership fee of $1.00 per year.

This is truly an astounding record for a fledgling organization. Yet the importance of Floral's legacy was not the glamorous flower shows nor neighborly services; it was *California Garden*, which became the vehicle for promoting civic beautification.

Alfred D. Robinson, founder and first president of Floral, was also the first—and very long-term—editor of *California Garden*. It began primarily as a house organ in 1909, but because Robinson was a visionary as well as a gifted editorialist it quickly became his forum.

TALK HAD BEGUN BY 1910 about the proposed Panama-California Exposition, slated for 1915. Since San Diego had long been regarded as a potential garden of Eden, it was easy for Robinson to recommend that the city become "a garden spot in a summer land." He urged it as an exposition theme, arguing that San Diego's unique property, the unparalleled climate which allowed an enormous range of plants to thrive far from their native habitats, could be marvelously exploited and promoted.

He suggested landscaping the Balboa Park site with a formidable array of semi-tropical plantings, establishing a "grove of 200 varieties of eucalyp-

tus," and he chided the citizenry for their neglected gardens, while entreating them to plant dozens of rose bushes and seed wild flowers in vacant lots. But Robinson's obsession was to create a botanical garden. He originally intended that it be "separate from park and Exposition." The specifics kept shifting, but always he insisted on a lath house. Robinson had introduced and promoted the lath house for private gardens earlier in the pages of *California Garden*, and now in August 1911, he rhapsodized on his grandiose vision for the exposition:

> We were in the largest lath house ever projected as a pleasure resort. Where the band played and we sat was a great central court, 500 feet in diameter arched over by a domed roof rising fifty feet in the air. Up its supporting columns ran choice vines, jasmines of such sweet savor, begonias, and tecomas of gaudy hue and the curious dutchman's pipe. Palms from many lands and of many forms lined the borders and were in beds here and there while begonias and other foliage plants nestled at their feet. In the air hung the orchids with their strangely beautiful blossoms.
>
> From this central court ran out six great arms or aisles and in each were gathered and growing in grateful harmony a great family of plants. There were thousands and thousands of varieties and each was plainly labelled. The lighting had been carefully planned so as not to strike the eye offensively and the whole affect was absolutely entrancing.

The lath house dream caught on and gathered momentum from an excited Exposition committee. Although it deviated in design and scale from both Robinson's and the committee's vision, in 1915 it was the largest lath house in the world, and with its adjoining glass house (conservatory) and Persian gardens featuring a series of stepped-down reflecting pools, was an undisputed, unrivaled horticultural sensation.

Today, some sixty-five years later, known as the *Botanical Building*, it remains a Balboa Park monument. The heated pools and conservatory are long since gone, but the lath house itself is a continuing showcase for rare and exotic plants and seasonal displays.

In the fall of 1909 the Floral Association held its third annual flower show in the Palm Room of the U.S. Grant hotel.

Eager to create a "garden city" for exposition visitors, Floral, through *California Garden*, spearheaded a plant distribution drive. The Park Superintendent, exposition authorities and many private and public gardens contributed. Ada Isabelle Dolph, writing in May 1915 *California Garden*, details its success:

> For almost a full year free distribution of plants, cuttings and seeds have been made each week day. To each person applying, from 4-6 varieties of seeds have been given with as many different plants and cuttings. Rarely has a day come when the number of applicants has fallen below 100, while again there have been 500, 600 and 700 callers in an afternoon. Who can compute the good done, or the amount of material distributed? The records show hundreds of truck loads of plants and cuttings with little seed packets numbering way up into the hundreds of thousands, yet what does that tell of healthy, happy moments spent in the great out-of-doors preparing the soil, in planting and caring for the little flowers to be, of the days of anticipation and the final joy of the blossoming time.

We cannot compute the pleasure given, but roughly calculate that, unless there were many greedy returnees or brown thumbers, some 25,000 citizens participated. In the spring of 1915 San Diego blossomed brilliantly.

Most of the beautification plantings were annuals for quick color. But there were also several hundred trees—among them pepper, eucalyptus, various acacias, and palms. Certainly some of today's graceful old trees are likely survivors of that program.

One cannot mention San Diego trees without recognizing the enormous contribution of Kate Sessions, another founder of Floral and faithful contributor to the magazine. For many years a nurserywoman, she was appointed city gardener, responsible for annually planting 100 trees in City Park plus an additional 300 for street and school grounds. Many of these were new introductions to the area. As park commissioner, she continued her beautification program and was named Mother of Balboa Park. Although she was credited with much of the Balboa Park landscaping before and during the exposition, it was her brother who dynamited the ground to ready it for the saplings.

Immediately following the exposition's stunning success, Floral took up the cudgel for civic beautification again. It happened quite by accident. In the summer of 1916, Guy Fleming, a young naturalist, stumbled across the Torrey Pines tract while camping. He shared his enthusiasm for establishing the area as a wild garden with *California Garden* readers, while recording for them his botanical discoveries. In subsequent issues, Fleming urged Floral members to sponsor clean-up picnics, removing dead brush, which they did in November of 1916. He also suggested trail building contests, sign postings, and name plate identification. The Torrey Pines site was quite remote from public transportation, but that did not deter the diligent members who pilgrimaged out to service the area. In 1921 L. A. Blockman, a member of the Floral Association and later president, recommended to the San Diego City Council that the unsupervised park be made a reserve in order to protect the trees from fires and vandalism. The council agreed, earmarking the Pueblo lands plus some adjoining acreage donated by Ellen Browing Scripps as a preserve, later to be known as Torrey Pines State Reserve.

A formal garden planted in 1914 behind a building in the general location of the present Natural History Museum. Some years later, on the day after the Firemen's Ball, this building burned to the ground. Photograph by Title Insurance and Trust Co.

El Monte Oaks was another Floral project. The County Board of Supervisors had purchased this 55 acre tract in El Cajon, saving it from a firewood fate. It was proposed as a public picnic grounds, requiring comfort stations, a water supply, and fire protection. In January 1922, through *California Garden*, the Floral Association appealed to its membership to raise $5,000—the estimated cost of these amenities. This was a considerable sum for the times. Nevertheless, with perserverance and time, it was funded.

SUCH WAS THE EARLY HISTORY of the Floral Association. In the years that followed officers of the Association continued to influence the San Diego landscape. Roland Hoyt served as consultant on Mission Bay and Presidio Parks, the latter a gift from George W. Marston, an original patron of *California Garden*. Roland Hoyt's book, *Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions* is still regarded as a classic. During her long life Alice Clark devoted over 40 years to Floral as president and editor of the magazine, and she served on the editorial board until her death a year ago. As a young visitor to the Panama-California Exposition, she was captivated by

According to Samuel Hamill the rose garden was part of the formal garden pictured above. The view is from the vicinity of Park Boulevard and the entrance to the San Diego Zoo.

the floral beauty. Her interest in plants developed into a lifelong passion which she expressed in drawing and writing. Her flower paintings are of museum quality and her finest work appears in her book, *Begonia Portraits*.

The San Diego Floral Association serves the community and all garden clubs by maintaining an office in Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Five days a week information is dispensed on garden clubs, flower shows, horticulture, and related activities. The botanical library is available to the public for research. Floral gives two annual flower shows—one, called "Beauty and the Beast," is presented in the spring at the San Diego Wild Animal Park, and the other is a December holiday spectacular held in Casa del Prado. The Association also offers instruction in floral crafts and flower arranging, and schedules horticultural and other tours. The Association continues to publish *California Garden*, which has become a horticultural magazine recognized throughout the world.

It is evident from this recounting that the Floral Association has provided continuing community service while functioning as a garden center since its inception. In 1978 the National Council of State Garden Clubs granted it official recognition as a garden center. It is not generally known that Floral predates the National Council by more than two decades, during which time it evolved from southern California's first and only garden club into an umbrella organization under which some of its special interest groups were spun off to become independent affiliates. Rosarians founded the Rose Society, and other plant societies followed. Local garden clubs were formed to accommodate the city's expansion. The Arranger's Guild was established under the auspices of Floral in 1963. Currently forty of the societies and garden clubs are affiliates of the organization.

Through the years Floral's activities have been many and varied and fashions in horticulture have come and gone, but continuing on is that which has always characterized the San Diego Floral Association—the ethos of community service. □

PACIFIC TREE FARMS

NELSON'S
PINE PATCH
HAS A NEW NAME!

Alternative & New Crops for warm climates

- Citrus
- Cherimoya
- Cherries
- Blueberries
- Apples
- Low Chill Peaches & Apricots
- Flowering Trees
- Kiwifruit Vines
- Cloned Jojoba
- Figs
- Sapote
- Mango
- Macadamia
- Rare Conifers
- Native Plants

4301 Lynwood Dr.
Chula Vista, CA 92010
(714) 422-2400
Closed Monday & Tuesday

DAYLILIES
MANY COLORS
TETRAPLOIDS DIPLOIDS MINIATURES
SPURIA IRIS and LOUISIANA IRIS
Colorful Catalog $1.00

CORDON BLEU FARMS
418 Buena Creek Road
San Marcos, CA 92069

SAN DIEGO'S LARGEST NURSERY FACILITY

... with complete, personalized attention to your every garden need

Presidio Nursery and Florist

LINDA VISTA RD at MORENA BLVD
Phone 297-4216

A NEW TREE MALLOW

BILL GUNTHER

Photograph by Bill Gunther.

THE LONG CHAIN of Channel Islands which lie off the California and Baja California coasts are separated not only from the mainland, but also one from another, by miles of ocean.

Because of this separation and isolation evolutionary processes proceed independently on each island, and over the course of hundreds of thousands of years there has been notable differentiation within the same species on different islands. In some cases this development has progressed to the degree that plants on different islands are recognized by plant taxonomists as being distinct new species, rather than variant forms of the single species from which they quite surely originated.

One example of this involves tree mallows, plants of horticultural value in southern California gardens. They are members of the genus *Lavatera* and are closely related to the hibiscus and the hollyhock.

Lavatera assurgentiflora is a species from the islands off the coast of Santa Barbara; this species was brought to the California mainland many years ago for use as a garden plant, and since then has naturalized itself in many coastal locations in California and in Baja California. It is a shrub or small tree with maple-like leaves and compact pink blossoms, attractively veined. In the photo which illustrates this article, the wilted blossom and the leaf at right are of this species.

Lavatera venosa is a species from Isla San Benito, which is west of a point about midway down the peninsula of Baja California. The blossom and the leaf on the left side of inset photo are of *L. venosa*. This species apparently is unknown in cultivation in California gardens for the reason that it is endemic to so remote an island that horticulturists previously have not had access to it.

The blossoms of *L. venosa* are larger in diameter and more brilliantly purple colored than those of *L. assurgentiflora*, and they also are more distinctively star-shaped. The leaves of *L. venosa* are green on both top and underside; by contrast the leaves of *L. assurgentiflora* are greyish on the underside. By any evaluation of the points of difference between the species as noted, it would seem apparent that *L. venosa* is the more attractive species. It now is being propagated for distribution during future plant sales at the Quail Botanical Gardens, in Encinitas, California. □

THE BOOK SHELF

THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE, Volume 8, Par to Py, by Thomas H. Everett. Garland Publishing Co., Inc., 136 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016, and London, 1981. Pages 2493 to 2862.

The Borneo orchid, *Paraphalaenopsis*, which must be one of the most unpronounceable genera, starts off Volume 8 of the Encyclopedia of Horticulture. This is one of the most impressive volumes in the series for its wide range of species and general articles on gardening. It includes passiflora (passion flower), pelargonium (geranium, in great detail), penstemon (beard's tongue), peony, philodendron, phlox, picea (spruce), the pine extensively, primula, and the prunus family of almonds, cherries, peaches, plums, and many ornamentals.

Worthy of special attention are articles such as the one on planning gardens and home grounds with its admonition "don't plant trash; there are too many good plants available to make room in your garden for inferior varieties." Other articles give an explanation of the patenting of plant varieties, mainly roses, and information on planting and transplanting, and on potting and repotting.

Each volume brings some welcome bit of information and vocabulary to this reviewer, such as the word "pleach," which means training a row of trees so that their interlaced branches form a virtual tunnel. There was one in Napa, California, this fact recalled, that led from the road to a delightful courtyard set with tables for a winery party. And another bit of information: the avocado, our favorite fruit, is a *Persea* of the laurel family which has some 150 varieties.

But the best of Volume 8 is the magnificent listing of the derivation of the botanical names of plants from the classical languages and names derived from geography, botanists, and many other sources. More than 2,000 epithets, as the second or species name is termed, appear in the lists—a wonderland of language as fascinating as the plants themselves.

Reviewed by Russell P. MacFall

G.S. JOHNSON ROSE NURSERY

Rose Specialists

BUSHES • CLIMBERS • TREE ROSES

BARE ROOTS IN SEASON

IN CANS – AVAILABLE ALL YEAR

SPRAY MATERIALS FERTILIZERS

36 YEARS IN SAME LOCATION

8606 Graves Ave., Santee, CA 92071 Phone: 448-6972
(Corner Graves & Prospect) (Off Highway 67)
Open 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed Wednesdays

Antonelli Brothers

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

2545 Capitola Road
Santa Cruz, California 95062

36-page Color Catalog 25 cents

Begonia Portraits

By Alice M. Clark

Featuring:

41 water colors
25 line drawings
San Diego horticulturists
Southern California begonia growers

Limited Edition

Hard Cover, 7½x11

Costs

$25.00, plus $1.25 For handling and insurance
Residents living in California add $1.50 sales tax

Send orders with checks to

San Diego Floral Association
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101

ROBINSON ON DAHLIAS

October 1920

The regular September meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis Doyle, 1625 Plumosa Way, and was very well attended. The subject of the evening, "Dahlias", was ably introduced by Mr. A. D. Robinson, who presented many interesting phases of their culture under Southern California conditions.

The Dahlia, Mr. Robinson told his audience, is in a sense a very old genus of plants, its introduction from Spain to Mexico dating back to 1789, at which time it was brought by Baron Humboldt, altho it was, for some unknown reason, named after one Dr. Dahl. The parents of the Dahlia, he stated, were Dahlia variabilis and Dahlia coccinea, and while the original was a single red, the cultivated form for many years was the round quilled pompon type, possessing about as much individuality as a croquet ball.

The Dahlia was probably saved from being abandoned as a garden ornamental by the development of the looser forms which are now grown to the practical exclusion of the older, more compact form.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Robinson brought out a number of important factors in Dahlia culture which are oftentimes neglected, to the serious detriment of the quality of bloom produced. He discouraged the use of collections of large numbers of varieties in small gardens, pointing out that a much more striking effect was to be gained from mass effects of one or two colors or shading effects if more colors are used. He cautioned growers against sacrificing strength of stem to size or even form, but rather emphasizing the desirability of using varieties which would "hold up their heads", describing the Peacock method of coaxing the plant to stand without staking. The method consists of a process of cutting back several times after three sets of leaves have formed—cutting just below the second set of flowers. By a repetition of this process a thickening of the butt is secured, a bush form attained, at the same time suffering no ultimate loss in size or number of flowers.

The Dahlia, he stated further, is tolerant of almost any soil but must be adequately fed and watered to bring about best results. Applications of strawy stable manure applied as a mulch, is recommended. No cultivation is advised after the plants have started to make bud. The system will promote the development of the surface feeding roots, which are typical of its habit of growth.

Planting later and so as to bring about a succession of bloom were also advocated. To accomplish the first, holding the tubers as long as possible or using seedlings is indicated. However, Dahlias practically never come true to seed, nor do they revert to type, with the single exception of Dahlia imperialis (tree dahlia) concerning which Mr. Robinson expressed regret that it is not more grown nowadays.

In closing, Mr. Robinson urged the formation of specialty units within the Floral Association composed of, for example, rose enthusiasts, Dahlia lovers, etc. who would give special attention to encouraging the planting of their particular flower. It is expected that the suggestion will be adopted, and these units formed from time to time.

Following Mr. Robinson's talk a general discussion on Dahlias was participated in by those present, after which Miss Sessions made a number of very practical suggestions as to planting of annuals, etc., for winter flowering. G.R.G.

Reprinted from *California Garden*, October, 1920

DWARF NERIUM

Continued from Page 111

the Apocynaceae, oleanders are very poisonous. Not only are all parts of the plant deadly if eaten, but some people develop a skin irritation upon contact with the plant. Do not use wood for barbecue fires or skewers. Smoke can cause severe irritation. Keep prunings and dead leaves away from hay or other animal feed. Animals have been killed by eating the foliage, but cats and dogs, not being leaf eaters are not likely to be harmed. Do WARN children not to eat the leaves or flowers. With ordinary caution oleanders need not be a hazard.

The oleander has so many virtues that we should not be turned off by its few defects, or by the sight of those dusty giants we drive by on the freeways. Try the new dwarf varieties, 'Mrs. Roeding,' and 'Petite Salmon,' or the semidwarfs 'Algiers,' a single dark red, and 'Casablanca,' a single pure white. I think you will be pleased. □

KATE SESSIONS SAYS: The July flower garden demands considerable work – principally watering. The flowers and grass rejoice in a good sprinkling late in the afternoon and evening, but do not withhold water because it is hot and sunny. Irrigate rather than sprinkle and be very generous. Much mulching helps out the hard work of constant cultivating at this time, and is very beneficial to the plants.

July is the month for bougainvillea planting or transplanting. Large plants can be moved with bare roots, if handled carefully, and not too severely pruned back.

One of the chief needs this month is the pinching back of the central shoot of all young carnation plants. They should be the size of a saucer, at least, before they are allowed to bloom.

The chrysanthemums need their last pinching back, if large and bushy plants are desired. From now on they must have constant and generous care– plenty of water and mulching and even fertilizer.

This advice from a 1925 issue of *California Garden* is still good today.

NOW . . . BY MAIL!

FLOWER ARRANGING SUPPLIES:

Tools, Techniques, Tricks of the Trade!

SPECIAL OFFER— MAKES A GREAT GIFT:

The Original Stem Stripper

A unique tool for removing thorns and leaves from stems.

only $9.95 ea. including postage & handling

Please send SASE for your FREE Complete List of Floral Supplies.

The Keth Company
Box 128, Dept. PH-1
Oceanside, California 92054

Walter Andersen Nursery

Nursery Stock and Garden Supplies for Beautiful Gardens

Since 1928

We Specialize in Indoor Plants

Free
GARDEN CLASSES
9:a.m. Thurs. & Sat.

3642 Enterprise
San Diego, CA 92110
224-8271

ARTISTIC PRUNING

Landscape Design & Execution

JIM STELLUTI
292-5972

BALTIC SHORES

Photograph by William Vanderpool

BALTIC SHORES, an arrangement by Mildred Anderes of the Flower Arrangers Guild. On display at the recent Spring Flower and Art Festival held at the San Diego Museum of Art, this arrangement of white mink proteas, loquat leaves and roadside grass with a weathered wood branch in a modern ceramic container is designed to complement the painting, Baltic Shores by Max Pechstein, 1881–1955.

BOOK REVIEW

WESTERN FRUITS, BERRIES, & NUTS, How to Select, Grow, and Enjoy, by Robert L. Stebbins and Lance Walheim. Published by H. P. Brooks, P. O. Box 5367, Tucson, AZ 85703, 1981, 192 pages. Paperback, 8½ by 11 inches, $7.95.

Anyone growing or planning to grow fruits, berries, and nuts will find this book invaluable because it is informative and contains outstanding color illustrations.

There are sections on culture, pest control, and small space techniques. The many graphic drawings of pruning and propagation are clear and concise.

There are exceptionally fine color photographs of the fruits—apples, citrus, pears, plums, persimmons, and the subtropicals, such as Capulin cherry, cherimoya, kiwifruit, and litchi—berries, and eight different nuts.

Charts and text give detailed information: short description of the plant and its fruit with information on the harvest season, chill requirements and temperature tolerance, and pollinizers when necessary; well-defined climate zones; pest and disease problems and their solutions; photographs showing how to plant bare-root trees, including four in the same hole.

This book is one of an excellent series on horticulture. Others will be reviewed in this section at a later date.

Reviewed by ALLETHE MACDONALD

(714) 448-0659
Open weekends 1 to 5 p.m.
Weekdays by Appointment

Haedy & Fouquette Orchids
WHERE YOU FIND THE UNUSUAL
Along With The Usual

Carlton Hills
9443 E. Heaney Circle
Santee, CA 92071

IN THE NORTH COUNTY.....
People Look to Hilltop Nursery
For all their House, Patio Plant and Nursery Needs
691 Sparta Drive - Leucadia, CA 92024 - 436-0928

TROPIC WORLD, INC.
NURSERY and GARDENS

(714) 746-6108
DAILY 9-5

CACTI / SUCCULENTS
INDOOR PLANTS
LANDSCAPE PLANTS
FRUIT / NUT TREES
PROTEA / ROSES / BOOKS

Located 5 miles north of Escondido, next to I-15 (Mtn. Meadow Exit).

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

CALIFORNIA GARDEN MAGAZINE

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101

1 Year $4.00 [ ] ($1.00 extra for foreign delivery) 2 Years $7.50 [ ]

Please PRINT

NAME: _____

STREET & NO: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

compiled by PENNY BUNKER

NOW IS THE TIME

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES

BEGONIAS MARGARET LEE

Now is the time—

- to groom and inspect your plants regularly during the growing season.
- to make cuttings of materials removed in grooming.
- to pot rooted cuttings and leaves.
- to control for mildew—spot spray at first sign with a fungicide.
- to feed tuberous begonias with Hi-Bloom and fish emulsion.
- to check for pests—snails, slugs, and fungus.

BONSAI DR. HERBERT MARKOWITZ

Now is the time—

- to check dampness—water those plants that need it—some perhaps as often as two or three times a day.
- to protect some plants by moving into a shaded area out of the direct sun.
- to check for pests and insects; spray with a diluted spray.
- to stop transplanting or repotting except in emergency situations.
- to rotate your trees in regard to sun exposure.
- to keep weeds, debris, dead leaves cleaned out.

BROMELIADS LINDA PRELL

Now is the time—

- to feed with half-strength balanced fertilizer since it is the height of the growing season.
- to remove offsets that are at least one-third their mature size.
- to protect tender plants from the hot sun. Keep checking them as the path of the sun changes. Move under trees or shade cloth if necessary.
- to water frequently when there are hot, dry winds—use a hose-end mister to humidify planting area.
- to keep cups clean to prevent rot, especially in neoregelias. Dump the water and fill with clean water.
- to continue insect and snail control program on plants and blooms.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS RICK LATIMER

Now is the time—

- to water thoroughly, allowing water to drain out the holes in bottom of pot. Shallow watering encourages salt and alkaline buildup on the plant and rim of pots.
- to give many cacti an evening spray each day, but water the roots only when they are dry, and never when they are still wet from the last watering. Cacti spines often collect dew. Many desert cacti like dry heat during the day and humidity at night.
- to make sure window-sill grown plants do not get too hot.
- to look for aphids on ceropegia and stapelia buds.
- to check stapelia roots for root mealy. Act now, these touchy succulents cannot be treated with insecticides when they are dormant.
- to not allow opuntias, euphorbias, and echeverias to dry out completely at this time of year.
- to enjoy night-time blooms of hylocereus and selenicereus, and the blooms of trichocereus and opuntia.

CAMELLIAS LES BASKERVILLE

Now is the time—

- to feed with liquid fish, cottonseed meal, or other camellia fertilizers; give regular feeding at 6 to 8 week intervals.
- to still do a light pruning to shape and to aerate plants.
- to establish a regular watering program as hot weather begins. Do not allow root zones to completely dry out—keep damp NOT wet.
- to mulch with an inch-thick application of redwood compost.
- to inspect for aphids or loopers; may spray with malathion.
- to feed plants iron three times a year.

DAHLIAS ABE JANZEN

Now is the time—

- to keep old blooms cut back to the first set of leaves on the main stalk to prolong blooming.
- to tie canes to prevent plants breaking—use one loop per cane.
- to disbud to encourage better blooms.
- to feed with 5-10-10 fertilizer. Potash alone will help promote root growth.
- to spray for insects and mildew; keep slugs and snails under control.

EPIPHYLLUMS FRANK GRANATOWSKI

Now is the time—

- to fertilize plants that have completed their blooming cycle—use fish emulsion, slow release nitrogen fertilizer, or any good balanced fertilizer. DO NOT OVERFEED.
- to remove spend blooms and unwanted apples (seed pods) to conserve the plant's vitality.
- to transplant to larger containers those plants that have outgrown their containers, i.e., transplant 4-inch pots to gallon size pots, and 1-gallon pots to 10-inch or a 2-gallon pot. If you have the necessary garden space, it is advisable to use hanging pots rather than trellises.
- to plant new cuttings of your favorite hybrids during warm weather to allow the growth to become established during the growing season.
- to remember to water hybrids during the hot summer months and that an occasional spraying or misting of plants is beneficial. DO NOT allow the soil to dry out completely.
- to maintain plants in a lath house, under shade cloth, or suspended from the branches of a tree. AVOID direct exposure to hot summer sun.

FERNS RAY SODOMKA

Now is the time—

- to water and maintain humidity by spraying surrounding areas.
- to fertilize plants regularly as they are in their growing period. Use a high-nitrogen fertilizer.
- to trim dead fronds.
- to plant fern spore.
- to spray for aphids and scale; keep snails, pill-bugs, and slugs under control.
- to check that the hot sun is not breaking through your saran or lath.

FUCHSIAS WILLIAM SELBY

Now is the time—

- to keep the foliage misted; spray only in the shade or early evenings as moisture on the plants can result in burn spots.
- to keep plants damp but not wet. Do not overwater.
- to fertilize regularly with high-phosphorous for buds and blooms.
- to control insects. Plants may be sprayed or drenched with Cygon or systemic control.
- to prune lightly after blooming to shape and encourage more blooms for fall.
- to keep leaves, blossoms, and other trash cleaned up to prevent fungus and disease.
- to control insects. Orthene will control most species—aphids, leafhoppers, caterpillars, and leaf miners. Also it is effective against thrips, scale, whitefly, mites, and mealybugs.

GERANIUMS CAROL ROLLER

Now is the time—

- to water thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Keep foliage as dry as possible.
- to continue feeding with a balanced fertilizer dissolved in water, using at half-strength as often as needed to keep plants growing well.
- to continue a disease and pest control program, using all products according to the manufacturer's directions.
- to groom plants by removing old discolored leaves and faded flowers. Some types, such as regals, have long bloom stalks which should be cut away with a sharp blade.
- to protect tender plants from sun if temperatures are high.
- to take cuttings which have healthy growing tips.
- to continue to rotate plants on a regular basis in order to produce well-shaped plants.

GESNERIADS MIKE LUDWIG

Now is the time—

- to maintain a regular watering program; do not allow to dry out.
- to protect from the hot sun. Try to keep the temperature below 90° in growing area.
- to take proper action against invading pests.
- to keep plants blooming by removing all spent blossoms.

IRIS SAN DIEGO–IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY

Now is the time—

- to divide and replant tall-bearded iris, discarding old spent rhizomes.
- to dust the ends of cut rhizomes with soil sulphur.
- to work humus into the soil before replanting.
- to feed those plants left in the ground with a high-nitrogen fertilizer this one time only.
- to cut off spuria foliage, but do not dig rhizomes until September.
- to watch for aphids; use a light insecticide or a systemic.
- to keep iris beds clean and free of old fans and weeds.

ORCHIDS CHARLIE FOUQUETTE

Now is the time—

- to spray and mist on hot dry days. Do not be fooled by low clouds; plants still need misting.
- to give cymbidiums plenty of water and sunlight, but do not let them burn.
- to continue feeding cymbidiums and cattleyas with a high-nitrogen fertilizer.
- to feed nobile dendrobiums a 30-10-10 fertilizer.
- to keep paphs moist; repot after bloom.
- to mist seedlings in the morning so they are dry by nightfall.
- to repot seedling phals and make cattleya divisions.
- to plant dendrobium off-shoots when roots are 2 inches long and tag with plant name.
- to watch for red spider or scale. Set snail bait—use metaldehyde bait, malathion, Orthene.
- to check heat and light intensity in glasshouses.
- to avoid sudden temperature changes where plants are in spike.
- to keep outdoor or shade house planting medium moist.

ROSES BRIAN DONN

Now is the time—

- to continue feeding a well-balanced plant food every 3 to 4 weeks.
- to treat with chelated iron those plants that have pale leaves with dark veins (chlorosis).
- to continue to water regularly, especially in hot dry spells.
- to gently hose off bushes in the morning to remove accumulations of dust and spray residue.
- to prune moderately in late August for abundant fall bloom.
- to mulch with steer manure to conserve water.
- to watch for rust and eradicate it: can remove infected foliage and spray with Acti-Dion PM or Funginex.

VEGETABLES GEORGE JAMES

Now is the time—

- to transplant started celery plants to the garden.
- to make late planting from seeds of snap beans, both bush and pole, summer squash, corn, cucumbers, carrots, beets, radishes, and turnips.
- to set plants of eggplant, tomatoes, and pepper.
- to harvest vegetables frequently while they are young and the quality is the best. They are soon past this stage during the warm months.
- to irrigate in furrows or by flooding or drip, instead of sprinkling, so the water penetrates deeply; a strong root system is developed and the plants are better able to withstand the hot weather.
- to remove weeds while they are small and before they become competitive with the vegetables.
- to prepare soil for future plantings by digging in humus; if soil is adobe or clay, some gypsum should be added.

GREEN THUMB PENNY BUNKER

Now is the time—

- to pinch back chrysanthemums in late July for lush plants and more flowers.
- to plant flowers for fall color—calendulas, cornflowers, stock, snapdragons, zinnias.
- to prepare trench with manure and fertilizer several weeks before planting sweet peas in August and September.
- to remove tops from narcissi after all foliage has died.
- to plant and divide Shasta daisies.
- to prune blackberries, boysenberries, and youngberries as soon as the crops are gathered.
- to move helladona lilies only after they have bloomed.
- to prepare soil now for September and October planting of many spring flowering bulbs.
- to watch for and control pests and diseases: mildew, spider mites, thrips, whiteflies—blast with water or use a chemical spray.

THE BOOK SHELF

Reviewed by **RUSSELL P. MACFALL**

THE UNHEATED GREENHOUSE, by Ronald H. Menage, 1981, 128 pages. Paperback $8.95, hardcover $12.95.

CULTIVATING ROUGH GROUND, by Keith Wills, 1981, 96 pages.

Both books published by Thorsons Publishing, Ltd., in Wellingborough, Northamptonshire. Distributed by Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

The same distributor is the Amercian source for two paperback books on highly specialized subjects.

The Unheated Greenhouse is Ronald H. Menage's subject. He has eight other books in print on greenhouse and indoor flower growing.

Keith Wills is the author of *Cultivating Rough Ground*, which covers soil types and their improvement, as well as tools, how to tackle the problem, and what you can expect in the first year from your reclaimed plot of soil.

England and California are a third of the world apart, but they share some amenities of climate and a like devotion to gardens and gardening.

PONDS & WATER GARDENS, by Bill Heritage, 1981, 162 pages. Paperback $8.95, hardcover $12.95.

ALPINE GARDEN PLANTS, by Will Ingersen, 1981, 153 pages. Paperback $8.95, hardcover $12.95.

Both books published by Blandford Press in Dorset, England. Distributed by Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

When Browning wrote "O, to be in England now that April's there" he must have been thinking of gardens and flowers. Certainly our English cousins have no lack of instruction in gardening to judge from the flow of paperback books from its presses. Blandford Press in Dorset sends us *Ponds & Water Gardens* in its Colour Series as well as *Alpine Garden Plants*. Bill Heritage is a specialist on the subject of ponds and gardens, and Will Ingersen is a widely known writer and lecturer. Both books contain superb color sections.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION, by W. Rodger Elliot and David L. Jones. Lothian Publishing Co., Pty., Melbourne, 1980, 336 pages, $40.00. Distributed by ISBS, P. O. Box 1632, Beaverton, OR 97075.

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE PLANTS FOR HOME GARDENS, by A. E. Brooks. Lothian Publishing Co., Pty., Melbourne, 6th edition, 1978, 162 pages, paperback $13.95. Distributed by ISBS, P. O. Box 1632, Beaverton, OR 97075.

Southern California is far, far away from Australia, but it is much closer in climate and similarity of vegetation than in miles. Roads here in southern California lined with eucalyptus and blooming bottlebrush remind us of that. The authors of the excellent *Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants Suitable for Cultivation* estimate that more than 1,000 species of Australian native plants are cultivated in the United States, with California as the center of this still-growing interest.

The Elliot-Jones volume is a sumptuous one, with some 500 illustrations of which a number are in color. After a discussion of climate and soil conditions that affect selection of plants, the authors take up planting techniques, watering, fertilizing, control of pests, and some techniques for propagation. Although it is complete in itself, this is the first volume of a four-volume set of which the other three volumes will constitute a systematic flora. The coauthors are both professional nurserymen.

The Brooks volume is an admirable supplement to the above-described one, since it is an alphabetical listing and description of 140 native plants suitable for gardens, of which nearly half are also pictured, many in color. It harmonizes with the popular movement represented by *The Society For Growing Australian Plants*, of which its author, a Melbourne resident, is a notable exponent.

All books available in the *San Diego Floral Asso.* library.

(CONTINUED from Page 100)

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. William Weber (435-9038)
808 Tolita Ave., Coronado, CA 92118
3rd Wed, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Gerald Lohmann (279-5135)
6616 Rockglen Ave., San Diego, CA 92111
4th Tues, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY HERB SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Betty Stroot (745-9568)
1230 Via Rancho Parkway, Escondido 92025
2nd Sat, Home of Members, 11:00 a.m.
(No meetings in July & August)

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Bill Norton (452-0867)
7037 Lipmann St., San Diego, CA 92122
1st Tues, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO DAYTIME AFRICAN VIOLET SOC.
Pres: Mr. Leonard King (298-3754)
3327 - 28th St., San Diego, CA 92104
2nd Mon, Fellowship Hall, Christ United Methodist Church, 3295 Meade, 12 Noon

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Frank Granatowski (460-6595)
4294 Avon Dr., La Mesa, CA 92041
2nd Wed, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. George S. Szobar (276-1559)
4310 Cassna St., San Diego, CA 92117
3rd Thurs, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Mr. George S. Szobar (276-1559)
4310 Cassna St., San Diego, CA 92117
2nd Mon, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. George Plaisted (583-9551)
9356 Delbarton St., San Diego, CA 92120
2nd Tues, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO GESNERIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. James A. Huizenga (279-8047)
3265 Mt. Tami Dr., San Diego, CA 92111
1st Thurs, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO–IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOC.
Pres: Mr. Don Maurizio (298-5296)
3970 - 5th Ave., No. 9, San Diego, CA 92103
3rd Sun, Home of Members, 1:30 p.m.

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. G. E. (Bud) Faber (222-2272)
4607 Orchard Ave., San Diego, CA 92107
3rd Mon, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

SOUTHWEST GROUP, JUDGES COUNCIL
Chairman: Mrs. Bernard Siegan (459-2939)
6005 Camino de la Costa, La Jolla, CA 92037
1st Wed, Casa del Prado, 10:30 a.m.

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Lawrence Smith (748-3383)
13634 Cynthia Lane, Poway, CA 92064
1st Sat, Feb-Apr-Jun-Sep-Nov, 10:00 a.m.
Allstate S&L, 205 So. Rancho Santa Fe Road, San Marcos

UNIVERSITY CITY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Siva Elliott (271-0850)
10771 Black Mountain Rd, San Diego 92126

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA
Pres: Mrs. Bernard Siegan (459-2939)
6005 Camino de la Costa, La Jolla, CA 92037
4th Thurs, La Jolla United Methodist, 6063 La Jolla Blvd, La Jolla, 1:00 p.m.

Professional Division

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Mr. Walter Andersen, Jr. (224-8271)
3642 Enterprise St., San Diego, CA 92110

Other Garden Clubs

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Evans Lantz (479-5508)
5981 Central Ave., Bonita, CA 92002

BRIDGE & BAY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Keith Boyer (435-9068)
910 – 7th St., Coronado, CA 92118

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, NORTH COUNTY
Pres: Mr. Claude Sweet (286-1534)
7488 Comet View Court, San Diego, CA 92120

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Mr. James A. Neitzel (262-8959)
1730 Zeller St., San Diego, CA 92114

CHULA VISTA ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Henry R. McCarty (425-9379)
43 San Miguel Dr., Chula Vista, CA 92011

CITY BEAUTIFUL, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Mrs. Raymond E. Smith (488-0830)
4995 Fanuel St., San Diego, CA 92109

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Pres: RADM A. S. Goodfellow (435-7328)
409 First St., Coronado, CA 92118

COUNTY CIVIC CENTER GARDEN CLUB
Dir: Mr. James Saraceno (274-2628)
3366 Lloyd St., San Diego, CA 92117

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. L. Keith Gilliam (749-0039)
P. O. Box 802, Valley Center, CA 92082

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Richard Streeper (448-0321)
1333 Wenatchee Ave., El Cajon, CA 92021

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Henry Spiess (747-6820)
1943 Rockhoff Lane, Escondido, CA 92026

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Michael Griffin (460-4443)
7525 High St., La Mesa, CA 92041

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Dir: Mrs. Haruko Crawford (465-3046)
10411 San Carlos Dr., Spring Valley 92077

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO
Pres: Mrs. Charles (Sadako) Oehler (278-5689)
2822 Walker Dr., San Diego, CA 92123

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Ida Windress (561-3106)
11505 Rocoso Rd., Lakeside, CA 92040

LA MESA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. James H. Kester (469-4511)
8383 Fresno Ave., La Mesa, CA 92041

MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Vera Eimer (478-5680)
Potrero Valley Rd., Potrero, CA 92063

NORTH COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Irma Dee Atkinson (726-8213)
3502 Sundown Lane, Oceanside, CA 92056

NORTH SAN DIEGO COUNTY BONSAI CLUB
Pres: Mr. Tom Honda (729-1356)
1563 Chestnut St., Carlsbad, CA 92008

OCEANSIDE GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mr. Edgar L. Pedrick (439-8947)
1006 Cassidy, Oceanside, CA 92054

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. John E. Poeton (483-2054)
1176 Loring St., San Diego, CA 92109

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres: Mr. Wallace T. Johnson (743-8674)
1471 Via Valente, Escondido, CA 92025

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Hoyt Jeter (485-0694)
17459 Tam O'Shanter Dr., Poway, CA 92064

QUAIL GARDENS FOUNDATION, INC.
Pres: Dr. Werner C. Diekmann (222-7052)
786 Amiford Ave., San Diego, CA 92111

RANCHO BERNARDO SEVEN OAKS GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mr. Ronald G. Nish (487-0932)
16550 Felice Dr., San Diego, CA 92128

SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH, NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Annabelle R. Stubbs (439-5175)
1482 Avocado Rd., Oceanside, CA 92054

SAN DIEGUITO BRANCH, AMERICAN FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Lois K. Donahue (273-9677)
3251 Innuit Ave., San Diego, CA 92117

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. John H. Lewis (566-5727)
11330 Vista La Cuesta Dr., San Diego 92131

SAN DIEGO WILD ANIMAL PARK
Hort: Mr. James Gibbins (747-8702)
Rt. 1, Box 725-E, Escondido, CA 92025

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH, AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Mrs. Robert Curtis (273-8702)
4107 Taos Dr., San Diego, CA 92117

SOLAR GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Ms. Bernice Hollerbeck (222-8310)
3227 Ingelow, San Diego, CA 92106

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Mrs. Bernard H. Marks (728-6892)
3764 Olive Hill Rd., Fallbrook, CA 92028

CALIFORNIA GARDEN (USPS 048-020)
San Diego Floral Association, Inc.
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101 USA

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A. D. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT
MRS. MARY A. GREER, VICE-PRESIDENT

W. S. MERRILL, SECRETARY
WM. P. BROTHERS, TREASURER

The San Diego Floral Association

INCORPORATED

PUBLISHERS OF THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN, ISSUED MONTHLY

DEVOTED TO FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 323

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Officers and Board of Directors elected June 10, 1907.

President, Mr. Alfred D. Robinson.
First Vice Prest, Dr. W. H. Gearhart.
Second Vice Prest, Mr. Geo. N. Hitchcock.
Third Vice Prest, Mrs. T. J. Daly.
Treasurer, Mr. L. A. Blochman.
Recording Secretary, Mr. J. Byers Smith.

Directors.

Mrs. Robert Brier.
Mrs. A. D. Robinson.
Mrs. M. German.
Mrs. Ed Fletcher.
Rev. E. R. Watson.
Mrs. Clarke W. McKee.
Mrs. Geo. N. Hitchcock.
Mrs. W. F. Gearhart.
Mrs. Frank Salmons.